

2018 Three-Year Plan Update

Submitted with the 2020 Title II Application



**U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Program**

**Administered by:
The Office of Juvenile Affairs**

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3. PROGRAM NARRATIVE

A. Description of the Issue

1. System Description (Condensed): Structure and Function of the Oklahoma Juvenile Justice System

The juvenile code for Oklahoma lists specific agencies as part of the juvenile justice system (See Attached Juvenile Code). The Office of Juvenile Affairs (OJA) is the agency responsible for programs and services for juveniles alleged or adjudicated delinquent or in need of supervision. These services include: intake, probation, residential services, and parole or aftercare. Oklahoma has four (4) statutorily constituted Juvenile Bureaus (JB): Oklahoma, Tulsa, Canadian, and Comanche counties. The other 73 counties operate under the umbrella of OJA. Each JB provides intake and probation services. OJA provides custody, aftercare and/or parole services in the Bureau counties. A group of non-profit treatment service agencies involved with juvenile justice and delinquency prevention are the 39 statutory Youth Services Agencies (YSA). YSAs provide evidence-based prevention, diversion and intervention programs. Oklahoma has a statewide detention program. There are 16 detention centers with a total of 311 beds. OJA licenses and monitors the operation of all detention centers.

Youth are usually referred to the system by law enforcement. However, parents, educators and public/private agency personnel can also refer youth. When an officer encounters a juvenile for referral, they may take the youth home, to an emergency shelter, a Community Intervention Center (CIC), or the officer may make a request for secure detention. Once the detention screening occurs, a judge may order the youth to be detained. The youth is taken before a judge for a detention hearing and may be held for up to five judicial days pending filing of a petition. Once a petition is filed, a recommendation for continued detention must be made every 15 days. A formal intake is completed by JB staff in bureau counties or by OJA in the 73 non-bureau

counties. A parent/custodian must be present during the intake and they must be informed of their rights under the law. Demographic data, tribal affiliation, socio-economic, academic, and behavioral information, as well as information on the alleged offense, is gathered. An evidence-based risk screening tool, the YLS screener, is completed. The intake worker uses the data gathered to make a recommendation to the DA. The juvenile court process in Oklahoma is a bifurcated process. After the adjudicatory hearing, a dispositional hearing is set. The dispositional hearing determines the level a youth penetrates into the system. Youth adjudicated delinquent are placed on Probation with supervision or in OJA Custody. The objective of custody is to provide rehabilitative services in the least restrictive placement that is closest to the youth's home, and takes into consideration the protection of the community. Under Oklahoma law a review hearing must be held every six months while the youth is a ward of the court. Residential Treatment Services are provided in the community for youth who require out-of-home resources. Residential programs include community based group homes, foster care, and secure institutions. Oklahoma has two state operated secure institutions with a total of 120 beds. In Oklahoma a youth may be certified to stand trial as an adult pursuant to one of two processes: Certification or Youthful Offender (YO). State law outlines six guidelines for consideration by the court when deciding on certification. The guidelines contemplate: seriousness of the offense; whether the offense was against persons or property; whether the juvenile can distinguish right from wrong; prior record and history of the juvenile; prospects for protection of the public; and likelihood of rehabilitation if treated in the juvenile system. At the conclusion of the certification hearing, the juvenile may be certified as an adult or may remain in the juvenile justice system. The YO Act, created a new class of juvenile offenders who can be transferred to the adult criminal justice system if they fail to meet certain conditions related to

their stay in the juvenile justice system.

2. Youth Crime Analysis and Needs and Problems Statements

OJA has contracted, as required by Oklahoma state law with a state agency, the Oklahoma Office of Management and Enterprise Services (OMES). This agency is charged with providing data services, research, and budgeting programs for Oklahoma state agencies. Further, we have an ongoing relationship with the University of Oklahoma to assist with outcomes research. OJA maintains a training department and contracts for specialized training as required. Specialized training has included training staff in trauma-focused care, Motivational Interviewing, and administration of the YLSI 2, SASSI A-2, T-ASI, and other evidence based instruments to determine treatment needs of youth.

The Oklahoma SAG is comprised of leaders representing communities in rural and urban Oklahoma. Membership composition includes representation from local non-profits, public school faculty, higher education, juvenile and tribal courts, Department of Human Services, state legislature, volunteers who work with at-risk youth, and persons with special experience and competence in addressing problems related school violence, alternatives to suspension, learning disabilities, emotional difficulties, child abuse and neglect, and youth violence. In December of 2017 and January of 2018, the Governor appointed 13 new members to strengthen the specializations on the board. Members on the board strengthen the states' ability to obtain input from system stakeholders, including units of local government, and community leaders, members, and those impacted by the system. The Juvenile Justice Specialist partnered with CCAS to provide training to the new SAG and prepare them for their roles, responsibilities, and the three year planning. During April 2018, the SAG analyzed current juvenile delinquency problems as they relate to the structure and operation of the juvenile justice system in Oklahoma.

Data reviewed for the three year plan development includes the following elements: Referral Trends, Disposition Findings, Offense Types (by Age, Gender, and Race), Detention Admissions (Category, Race, and Gender), and data reported to OJJDP on the four core requirements.

Analysis of Juvenile Crime Problems

Referral Trends FY 2000-2017 (See Table I)

- The number of juveniles (8,408) continues the trend of decline which began in 1997
- The number of offenses (18,245) committed by juveniles continues the trend of decline
- The number of referrals, arrest reports (11,993) received for intake into the juvenile justice system decreased
- The decreases are statistically significant and reflect the ongoing trend of decline in juvenile crime in Oklahoma.
- A continuation of prevention program funding by Formula awards, has been determined by the SAG, to be the best course for impacting juvenile offense rates in Oklahoma
- A continued focus on funding only evidenced based programs is also the most cost effective method of improving outcomes for youth

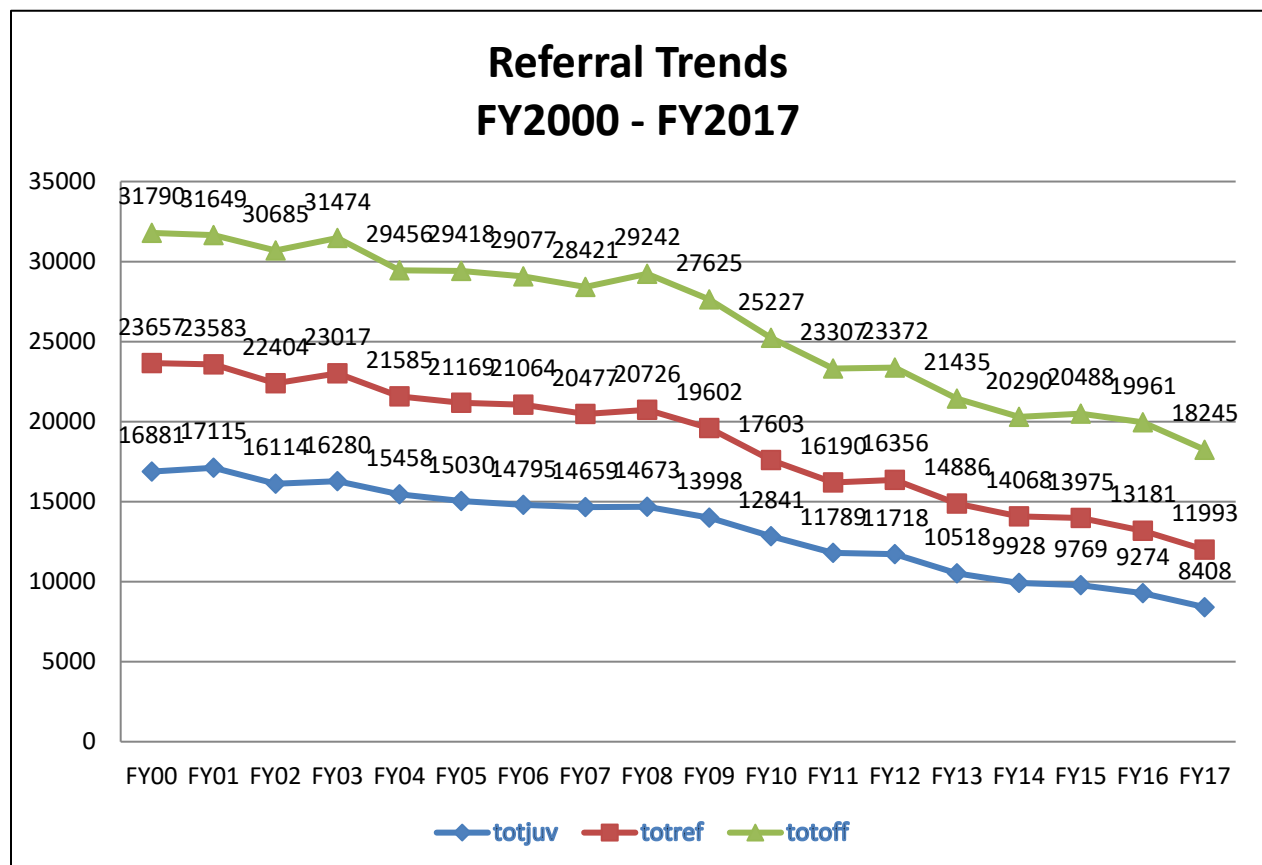


Table I: Referral Trends
Source: OJA JOLTS system

Referral Offense Types by Age (See Table II)

- Drug/Alcohol offenses demonstrate an increase correlating with age in youth 10-17
- Status Offenses appear to be a drain on system resources
- Crimes against persons indicate a younger onset of violence
- School-based interventions could have an impact on the volume of activity for younger offenders
- The majority of referrals 6,685 are for Property Offenses

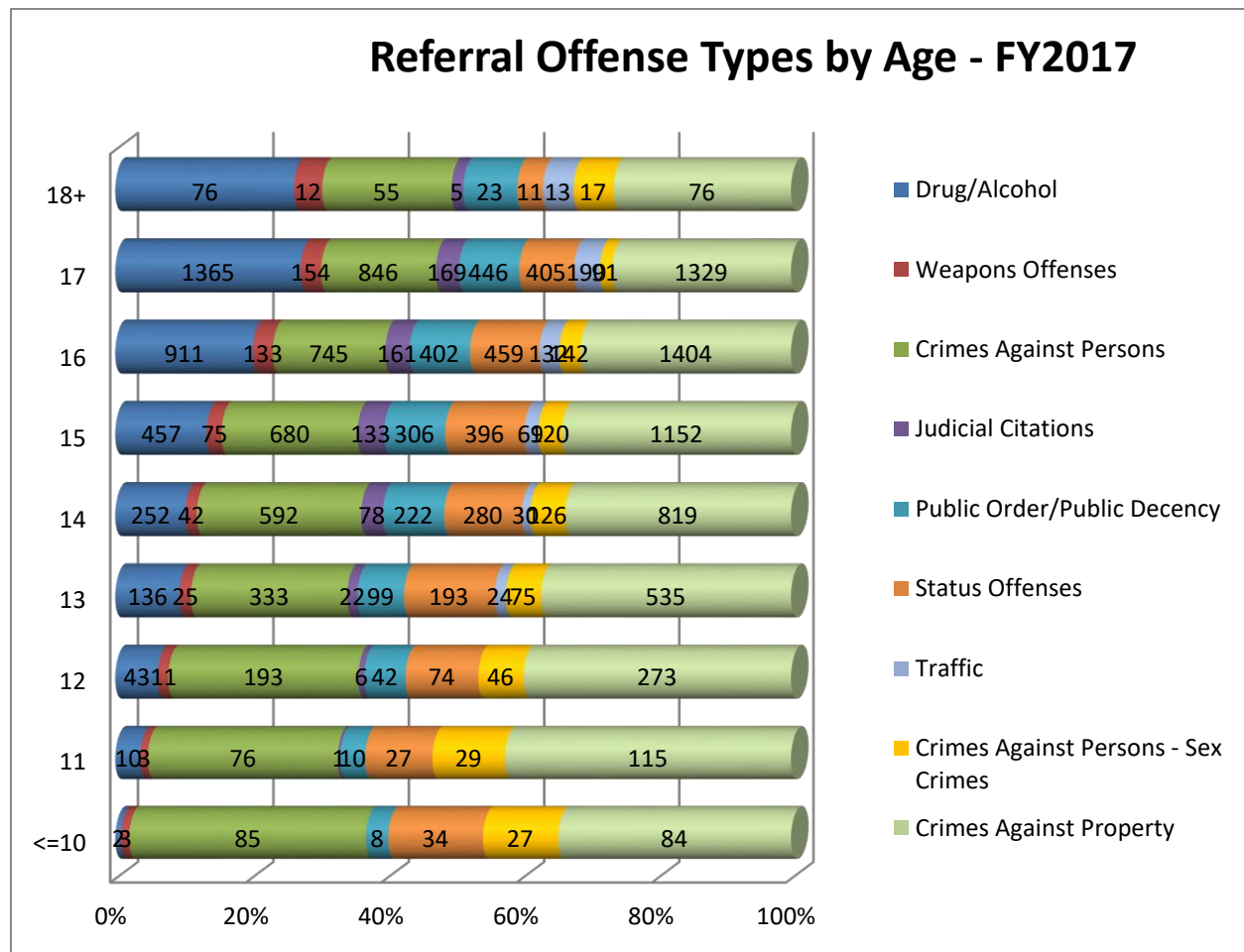


Table II: Referral Offense Types by Age (2017)
Source: OJA JOLTS system

Offense Categories by Gender (Table III: 2017 and Table IV: 2014)

- The number of girls with a weapons offense declined in 2017 (2014:53 vs. 2017:28)
- All categories of offenses are much more likely to be committed by male offenders than female offenders
- Female offense rate in crimes against person has decreased. (2014:1,219 vs. 2017: 975)
- Female offenders are most likely to commit minor offenses, closest in offense rate with males in the category of “status offenses”
- Females would be well served by in home intervention and family treatment resources for truancy, runaway and family conflict

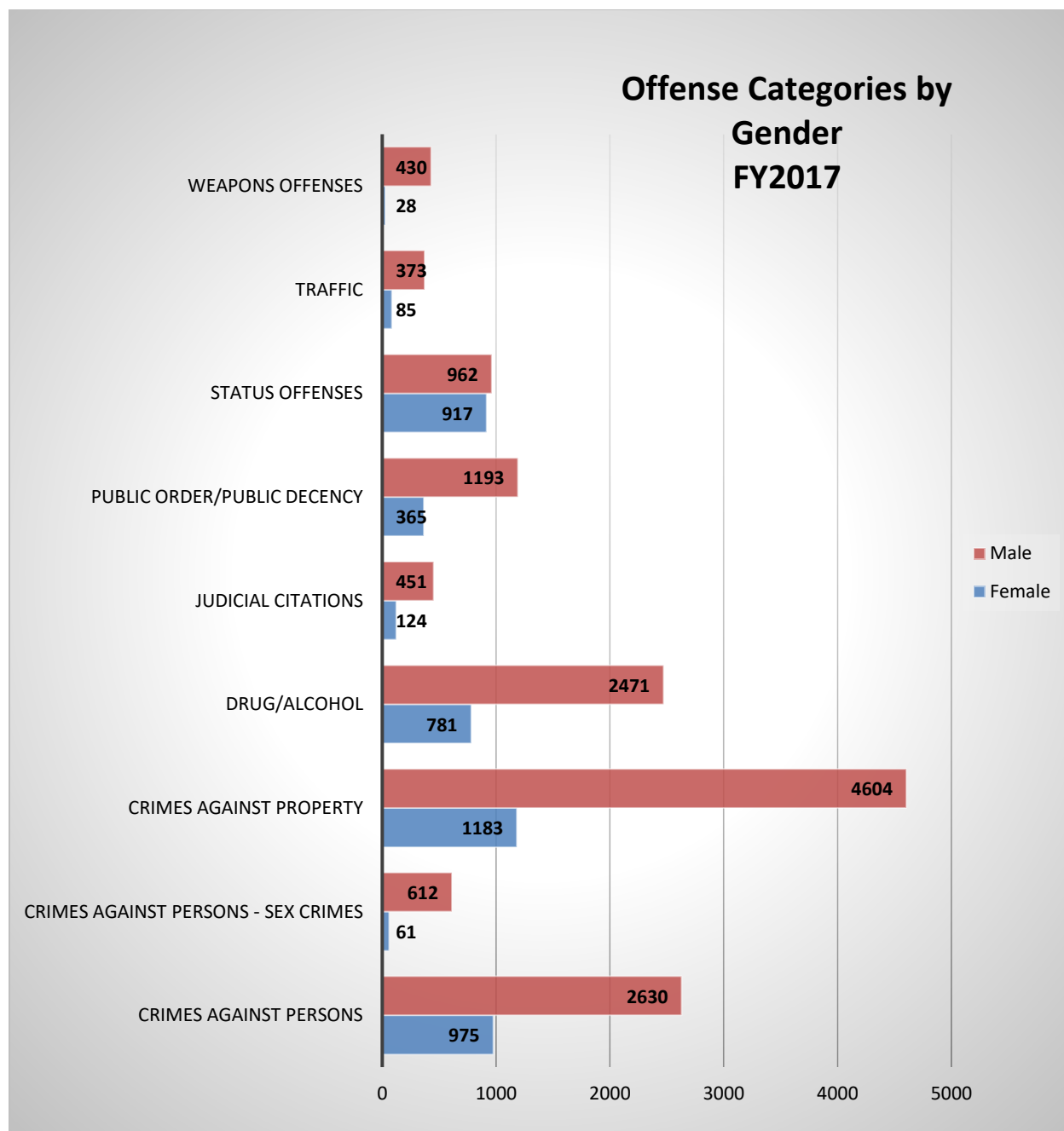


Table III: 2017 Offense Categories by Gender
Source: OJA JOLTS system

Offense Categories by Gender FY 2014

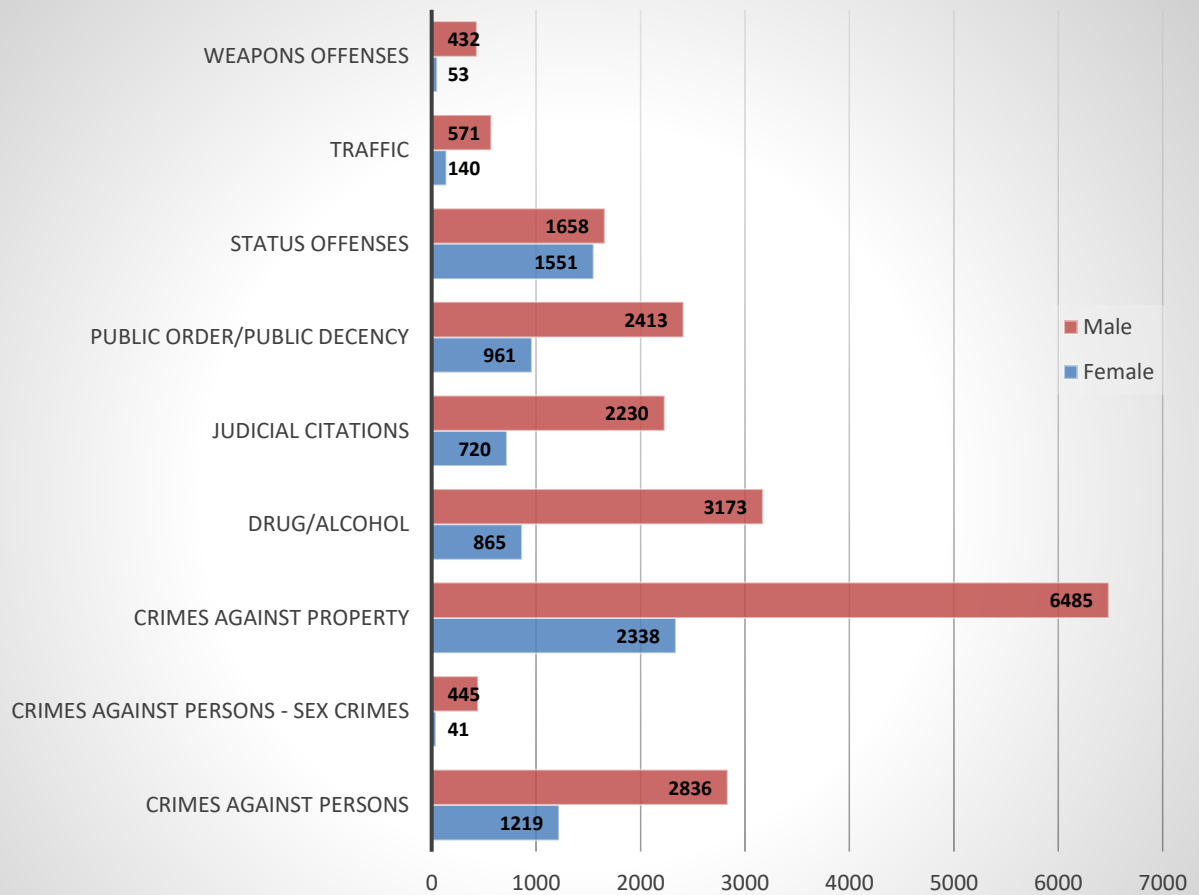


Table IV: 2014 Offense Categories by Gender
Source: OJA JOLTS system

Offense Type by Race FY2017



Table V: 2017 Offense Types by Race
Source: OJA JOLTS system

Offense Type by Race (Table V)

- The above chart demonstrates data reflected in the RRI charts, which are included in the attached DMC reduction plan (2020 Update: See RED plan for current data)
- Property offenses are the offense most likely to bring youth into contact with law enforcement. White youth are 2x more likely to commit this offense than African-American youth, 3x more likely than Native youth and more than 4x as likely as Hispanic youth. The fact that more minority youth penetrate deeper into the system for this offense is a clear issue.
- African-American youth come into contact with law enforcement frequently for minor offenses
- Overrepresentation is also demonstrated in the crimes against persons, and weapons categories

- Native American youth stand out as overrepresented in the property offenses and drug/alcohol category

Dispositions of Juvenile Cases 2015-2017 (Table VI)

- The data reflects treating fewer juvenile offenders as adults, and Youthful Offenders, and placing fewer juvenile offenders on probation.
- The number of youth placed in OJA custody has increased in the past three years.
- The number of youth provided with a diversion opportunity has decreased.
- The number of juvenile offenders diverted to a misdemeanor program has decreased.
- Attachment provided with data reflecting dispositions by gender and age. Data set too large to compose in effective chart format. (See Attachment: Dispositions OK)

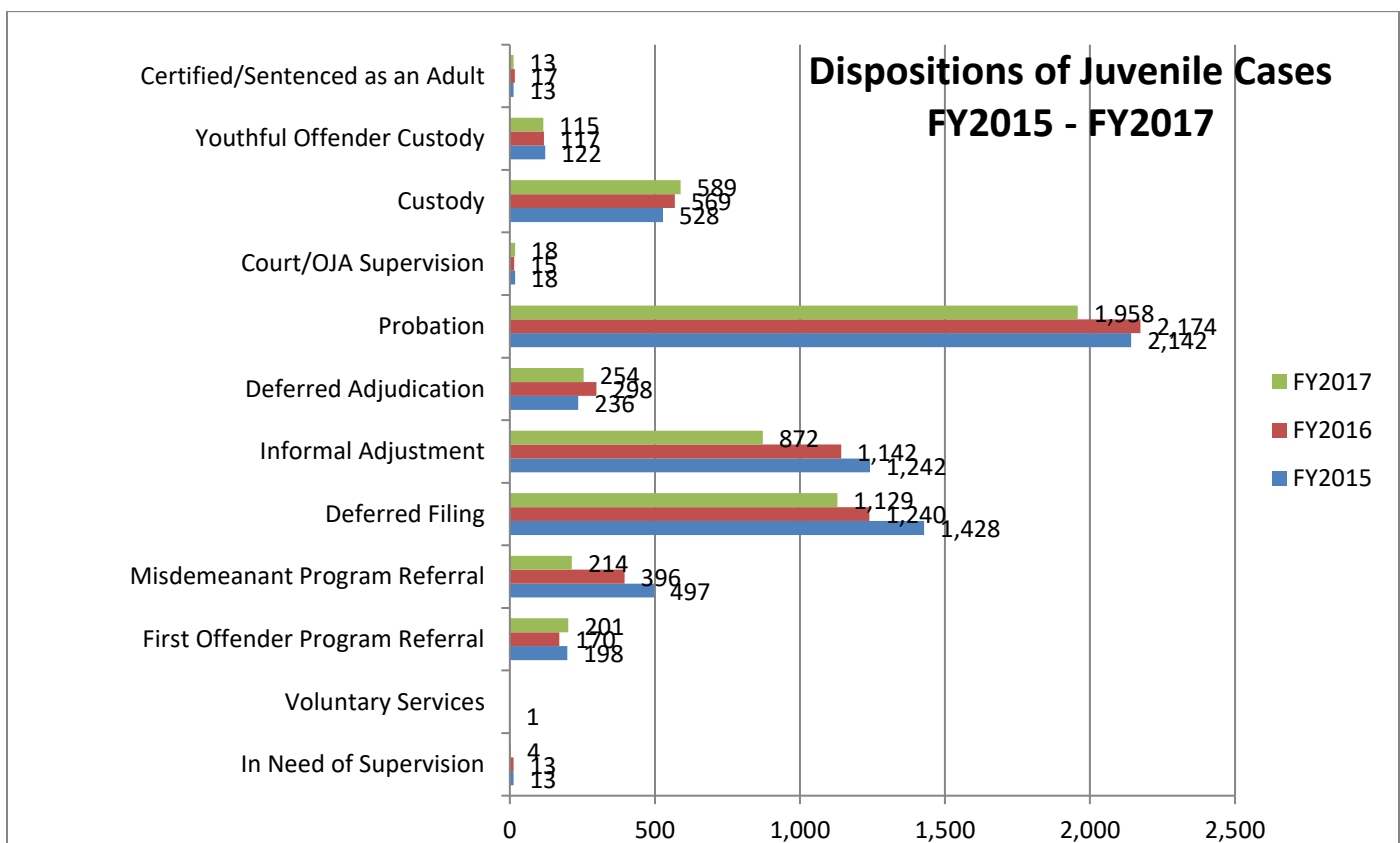


Table VI: Dispositions of Juvenile Cases (2015-2017)

Source: OJA JOLTS system

Detention Admissions by Category, Race, Gender (Tables VII-IX)

- Judicial citations remain the primary reason youth are placed in detention (Table VII)
- Crimes against property and person follow respectively
- The RRI data included in the DMC plan is reflected in the detention admissions by race chart (Table VIII)
- Fewer female juvenile offenders are placed in detention (Table IX)
- Continued education of all Oklahoma stakeholders in the appropriate use of detention remains ongoing
- Continued focus on DMC efforts with law enforcement agencies statewide and detention center operators is necessary
- Attachment provided with all data reflecting detention by age and charge. Data set too large to be useful in chart format. (See Attachment Detention OK)

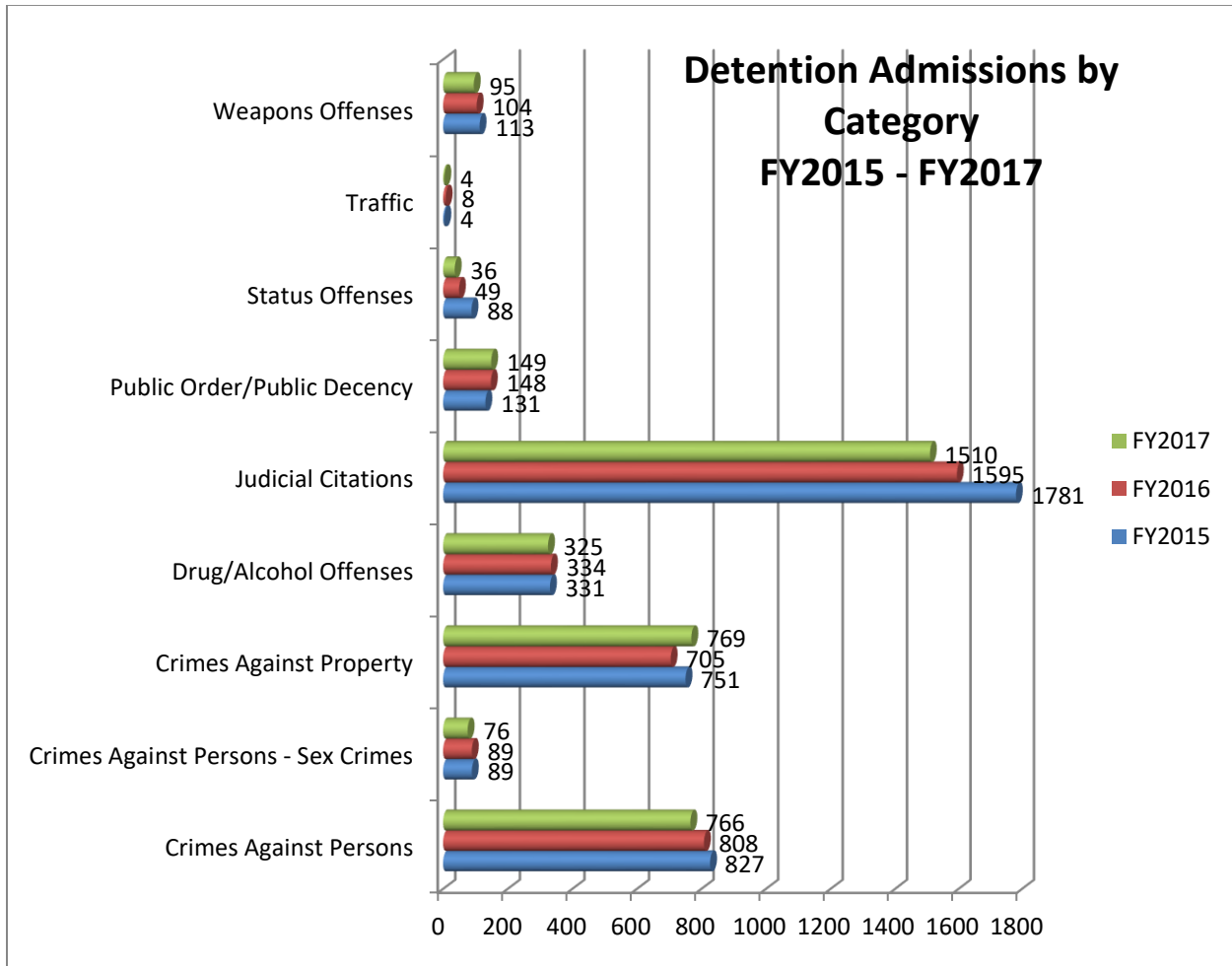


Table VII: 2015-2017 Detention Admissions by Category
Source: OJA JOLTS system

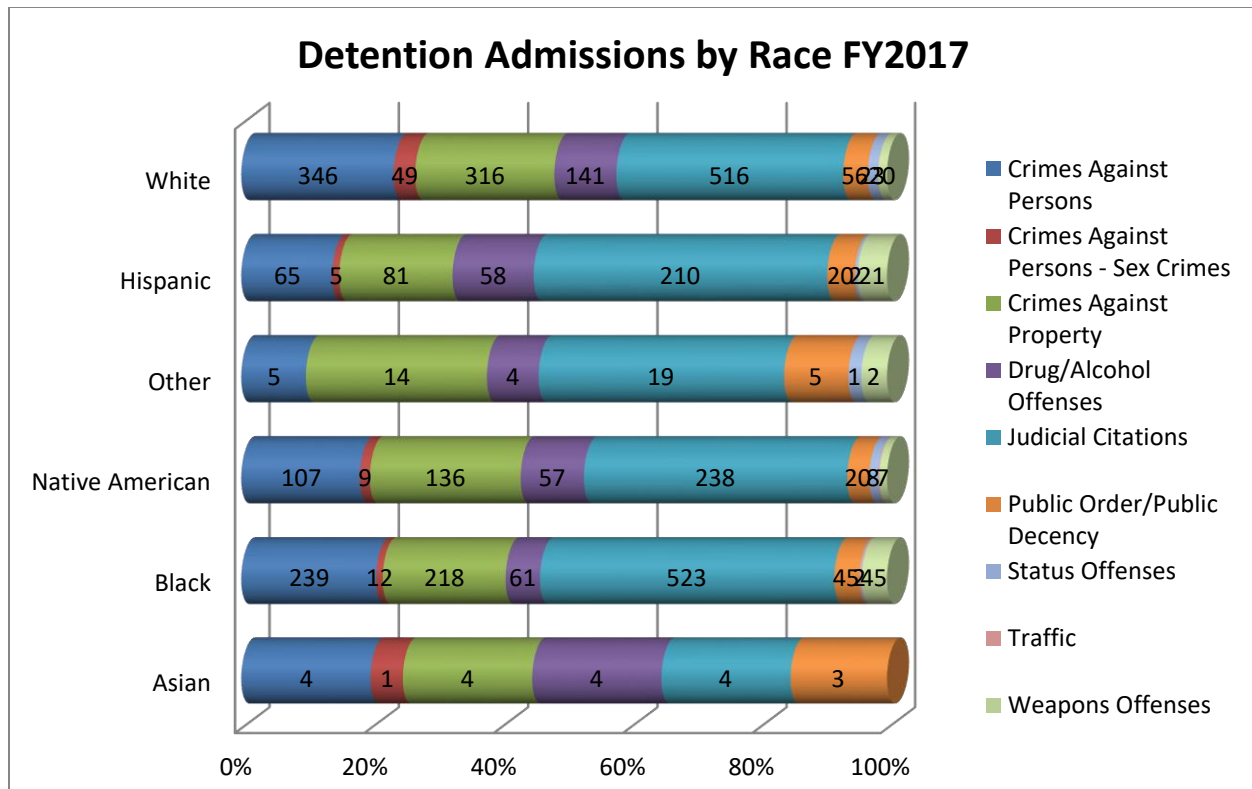


Table VIII: 2017 Detention Admissions by Race
Source: OJA JOLTS system

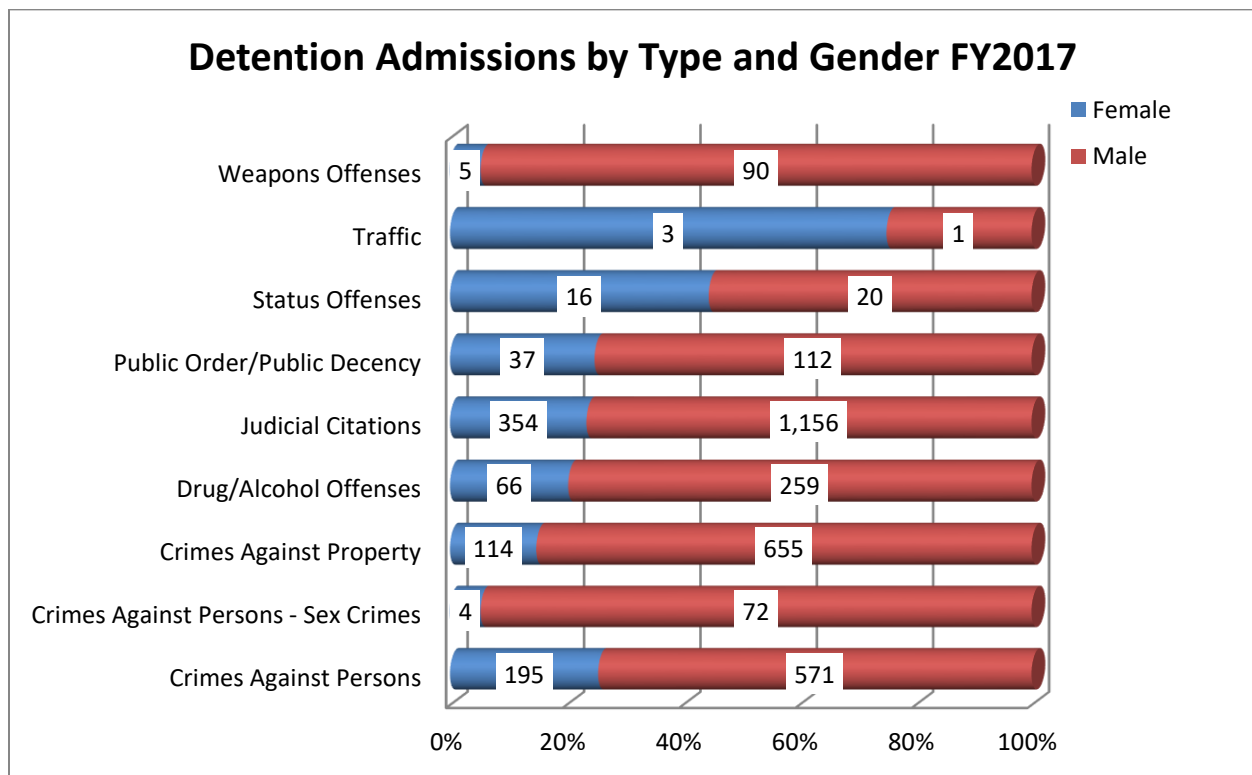


Table IX: 2017 Detention Admissions by Type and Gender
Source: OJA JOLTS system

B. State's Priority Juvenile Justice Needs/Goals & Objectives

During December 2017 and January 2018, thirteen new members were appointed to the Governor's State Advisory Group on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. This included the replacement of the SAG chair who had been a member for more than a decade. New and reappointed members represent and/or advocate for units of local government, state agencies, law enforcement agencies, public education, and local non-profit agencies serving youth in rural and urban Oklahoma. During January 2018, training was provided to all SAG members to prepare them for their roles and responsibilities. SAG members were provided with the 2015-2017 plan and the new data from the Office of Juvenile Affairs Juvenile Online Tracking System (JOLTS). During the April SAG meeting, JJDP staff provided updates on the four core requirements and the status of current sub-awards (urban, rural, and tribal). In determining the content of this section, data from the Office of Juvenile Affairs Juvenile Online Tracking System (JOLTS) was provided to the State Advisory Group for a data discussion. Information collected from these sources was then used to identify problems and resources. The SAG discussed, added to, and modified the needs presented.

During the annual SAG Planning Retreat, the Oklahoma SAG looked at the priorities proposed in 2018 and evaluated the progress made and challenges faced. The Youth Emerging Leaders (YEL) Sub-committee of the SAG was formed in 2019 and now includes current and former system involved youth. The SAG recognizes the strength, credibility, and momentum the youth bring to the mission and purpose of the SAG. The YEL committee travels throughout the state to visit shelters, group homes, secure residential facilities, and other service providers. The purpose of the site visits is to engage the youth currently receiving services and hear how the services are impacting them. The feedback provided at these site visits are organized and disseminated through

a written report to be administered to the provider, the SAG, and agency leadership. This feedback is used to create recommendations for improvement to service providers and for current and future state planning. The Positive Youth Development Activities have truly created a sense of purpose and belonging, while empowering these young leaders to use the challenges they have faced to make a difference in their communities and the system they have found themselves in.

Following is a summary of the prioritized problem statements.

Problem Statement Priority Number One:

Oklahoma Youth Impacted By the Juvenile Justice System Need to Be Empowered to Become a Part of the Solution through Positive Youth Development Activities

Oklahoma benefits from the Positive Youth Development Activities and Lived Testimony of the Youth Served in the Juvenile Justice System. Through the YEL Committee, delinquent and other at-risk youth obtain a sense of safety and structure; a sense of belonging and membership; a sense of self-worth and social contribution; a sense of independence and control over one's life; and a sense of closeness in interpersonal relationships. The Oklahoma SAG and OJA recognize and support the work of the YEL committee.

The Oklahoma YEL committee is comprised of youth members who currently are or who have been system-involved; youth members who have special experience or interest in serving in the juvenile justice system; and SAG members who have chosen to serve the youth as an ally. Staff support is provided to the committee. The role of every adult present for the meetings is as an ally. Allies may be "invited" into the meeting. Parents are welcome to attend meetings, they too sit in the audience to support the work of the committee. Youth have ownership of their stories and are not required to share their story to participate. Guidelines and boundaries are addressed in meetings and in the application process for membership. Youth who have invested in the committee and

express an interest in the SAG are invited to apply for appointment to the SAG. All YEL members are ad-hoc members of the SAG, as revised in the SAG by-laws in October 2019.

Oklahoma proposes to 1) implement a mechanism to support youth members in the commitment of their time and service to the state; 2) provide funding to support positive development youth activities among system-involved youth; and 3) increase access to national and in-state training opportunities.

Problem Statement Two: Oklahoma Exhibits Minority Over-Representation at Specific Contact Points in the Juvenile Justice System

Pursuant to Section 223(a) (23) of the Federal JJDP Act, as amended in 2002, the States participating in the JJDP Act's Part B Formula Grants program are required to address juvenile delinquency prevention efforts and system improvement efforts designed to reduce the disproportionate number of juvenile members of minority groups, who come into contact with the juvenile justice system. In order to meet this requirement, the State will solicit the development of programs that are designed to meet the needs of minority youth and specifically provide alternatives to reduce the proportion of minority juveniles who come in contact with the juvenile justice system.

Disproportionate overrepresentation of minority youth exists in the Oklahoma juvenile justice system, specifically in two major metropolitan areas. This is contrary to Oklahoma's desire for equitable treatment of all its citizens and is neither fair nor equal and erodes minority communities' faith in the justice system. It further sends disproportionate numbers of minority youth on a path deeper into the justice system, as demonstrated by juvenile crime analysis and RRI data. Our 2012 Statewide DMC study showed this issue specifically affects the African-American and Native American communities in Oklahoma. Additional review of current RRI data has identified an

increase in juvenile justice system involvement for Hispanic youth, disproportionate to their representation in the overall population.

To address RED issues, Oklahoma proposes to: 1) educate juvenile justice system stakeholders about DMC/RED, and evidence-based solutions to DMC/RED; 2) prioritize funding to those grant proposals including programs and services addressing DMC/RED; 3) review and implement recommendations of 2012 Statewide DMC Assessment as funds allow; 4) fund RED/Compliance Specialist to support implementation of evidence-based training demonstrated to reduce disparity at arrest point of contact and ensure compliance with the JJDP Act core mandates; and 5) fund targeted RED projects directly related to disparities both locally and statewide.

Problem Statement Priority Number Three:

Oklahoma has a Lack of Evidence-Based, High-Risk Population Targeted Prevention Programs

Pursuant to Section 223(a) (9) of the Federal JJDP Act, as amended in 2002, the States participating in the JJDP Act's Part B Formula Grants program "provide that not less than 75 percent of the funds available to the State under section 5632 of this title, other than funds made available to the State advisory group under section 5632(d) of this title, whether expended directly by the State, by the unit of local government, or by a combination thereof, or through grants and contracts with public or private nonprofit agencies, shall be used for (C) comprehensive juvenile justice and delinquency prevention programs that meet the needs of youth through the collaboration of the many local systems before which a youth may appear, including schools, courts, law enforcement agencies, child protection agencies, mental health agencies, welfare services, health care agencies, and private nonprofit agencies offering youth services;"

Outcomes data clearly demonstrates the impact of prevention programs in Oklahoma. These approaches strengthen youth development and help build strong families. A continuation of the ongoing downward trend in juvenile offending is the ultimate goal of the State of Oklahoma. However, a lack of evidence-based prevention programming, targeting at-risk populations, leads to issues such as juvenile delinquency, truancy, teen pregnancy, substance abuse and contributes to the high rates of incarceration in Oklahoma's adult correctional system. Oklahoma needs to further develop evidence-based juvenile justice and delinquency prevention programs proven to effectively meet the needs of youth through collaboration with local groups such as schools, courts, law enforcement agencies, child protection agencies, mental health agencies, welfare services, health care agencies and private non-profit agencies.

To address this need for targeted prevention programming, Oklahoma proposes to: 1) prioritize funding for primary prevention programs that target specific local risk factors as indicated by data, targeting identified high-risk areas, communities and specific populations; 2) fund only programs which implement evidence-based programming that has demonstrated effective results; 3) provide necessary technical assistance, training and consultation, to assist grantees in meeting programs goals; and 4) monitor outcomes data and applying criteria for cost-effectiveness to funded programs.

Problem Statement Number Four:

Oklahoma has a Lack of Culturally Relevant Native American Delinquency Prevention Programs

Pursuant to Section 223(a) (5) (C) of the Federal JJDP Act, the state planning agency "shall provide funds for programs of Native American tribes that perform law enforcement functions (as determined by the Secretary of the Interior)...an amount that bears the same ratio of the aggregate

amount to be expended through programs as the population under 18 years of age in the geographical area in which such tribes perform such functions.” In order to seriously commit to addressing juvenile delinquency prevention strategies for Native American Youth, Oklahoma will solicit the development of programs, which are specifically designed to meet the needs of Native American youth.

Oklahoma has a significant Native American population representing more than 9% of the total population. Oklahoma values and respects the rich cultural heritage of Native Nations. Oklahoma wants to partner with Native Nations to ensure the best outcomes for Native youth, who face unique life challenges. A Native youth is mandated to learn the customs and norms of two cultures to successfully navigate the requirements necessary to achieve and thrive in the larger society. The often conflicting norms of these two cultures can be a source of confusion, misunderstanding, stress and anger. In addition, the experience of historical trauma by members of Native Nations, impacts the behaviors of Native youth and their families, when involved with the justice system. Migrating through this particularly difficult dilemma are youth, who research has shown, are not yet developmentally able to pair actions with consequences. The long-term impact for Native youth, and society as a whole, is a substantial educational and economic cost.

To address Native American issues, Oklahoma proposes to: 1) develop a statewide system of liaisons to Oklahoma Native Nations; 2) engage in a dialogue with tribes regarding juvenile justice system issues which impact Native youth negatively and obtain suggestions for improvement; 3) develop Native Nations’ ability to operate their own prevention, diversion and re-integration programs; 3) seek strategies to engage more Native Americans in working within the juvenile justice system.

Goals and Objectives

Priority Number One-NEW

Program Area: Positive Youth Development Activities

Goal:

Increase a Sense of Belonging and Social Contribution for Oklahoma Youth Impacted By the Juvenile Justice System through Positive Youth Development Activities.

Objectives:

- 1) Develop and strengthen state level youth committee to guide changes in the juvenile justice system.
- 2) Educate stakeholders on the impact of service provision from the perspective of the youth served.
- 3) Establish an ongoing and sustainable system of recognition, recruitment, and retention of youth champions to serve on the Youth Emerging Leaders sub-committee, fulfill SAG roles on enhancing the juvenile justice system, and create a juvenile justice platform that better meets youth needs, enhancing justice system experiences for Oklahoma youth and families.

Priority Number Two

Program Area: Racial and Ethnic Disparities

Goal:

Reduce Minority Over-Representation at Relevant Contact Points

Objectives:

- 1) Develop state level RED stakeholder leadership.

- 2) Develop and strengthen local community RED stakeholder collaborations.
- 3) Reduce the disparate arrest of minority youth.
- 4) Reduce the disparate admission of minority youth to juvenile detention.
- 5) Reduce the disparate number of minority youth placed in secure confinement.

Priority Number Three

Program Area: Delinquency Prevention

Goal:

Reduce the incidence of delinquency referrals from specifically targeted risk factors; high-risk and specific youth populations determined to be at risk of becoming delinquent.

Objectives:

- 1) Develop evidenced-based neighborhood/community based prevention programs which target highest risk youth.
- 2) Increase family involvement of youth at risk of delinquency.
- 3) Develop new programs/services addressing mental health and substance abuse as risk factors in juvenile delinquency.

Priority Number Four

Program Area: Indian Tribe Programs

Goals:

Reduce Native American youth contact with the Juvenile Justice System.

Improve outcomes for Native Youth involved with the Juvenile Justice System.

Objectives:

- 1) Develop clear channels of communications between state juvenile justice system and Native Nations.
- 2) Develop culturally relevant evidence-based juvenile justice and delinquency prevention services for at-risk Native American youth.
- 3) Determine specific risk factors associated with Native American youth.
- 4) Uncover any cultural misunderstandings which may lead to unnecessary delinquency referrals for Native Youth.
- 5) Develop Native nations' ability to implement prevention, early intervention and diversion programs for youth.

Planning and Administration

Goals:

Improve the juvenile justice system through statewide coordination and collaborative planning and development of a state plan, with the assistance of all relevant agencies, communities, families and youth who are impacted by this system.

Ensure planning and administration of all federal monies for Juvenile Justice Programs awarded to the Office of Juvenile Affairs are administered according to federal guidelines.

Objectives:

- 1) Sustain the efforts of a state advisory group which represents the full spectrum of the juvenile justice system and delinquency prevention efforts.
- 2) Develop and implement a cohesive comprehensive plan.
- 3) Complete federal reports and annual reports.
- 4) Increase knowledge and practical application of proven programs and effective policies.

State Advisory Group Allocation

Goal:

Maintain a robust, educated and diverse SAG membership.

Objective:

Develop SAG members to effectively fulfill their commitment to enhance the juvenile justice system and improve delinquency prevention efforts in Oklahoma and act as a resource to the state and local communities in their advancement of juvenile justice efforts.

C. Implementation (Activities and Services)

Federal Title II Formula Funded Program Areas

Positive Youth Development Activities-NEW

Provide support, as allies, to the Youth Emerging Leaders Committee. Facilitate opportunities for the committee to engage with and learn about the juvenile justice system nationally, as well as, in Oklahoma.

Educate YEL on best practices in juvenile justice and provide opportunities for them to learn to share the knowledge they have gained through their experiences.

Facilitate opportunities that foster a sense of belonging, autonomy, and social contribution.

Use the work of YEL to facilitate SAG and state planning.

Increase family engagement, while supporting the youth and their autonomy and influence to improve the juvenile justice system.

Empower all system staff to work with youth as “allies” promoting a solution focused response to juvenile delinquency.

Racial and Ethnic Disparities

Activities and Services:

Provide evidenced based programs to address specific issues at RRI contact point demonstrating disparity.

Improve and revise policy, practice and procedure within the statewide system which may disproportionately impact minority youth.

Increase family involvement of youth at risk of delinquency by providing a broad range of culturally sensitive neighborhood/community-based family evidence-based resources aimed at strengthening the family system.

Identify and fund DMC/Compliance Specialist to support implementation of evidence based training demonstrated to reduce disparity at the arrest point of contact and ensure compliance with the JJDPa core mandates.

Leverage capacity of law enforcement to provide evidence based training demonstrated to reduce disparity at the arrest contact point.

Support local collaboration boards of key stakeholders and provide CASP training as needed.

Provide current RRI data and supporting data annually to stakeholders in the three targeted jurisdictions.

Delinquency Prevention

Activities and Services:

Review data to determine areas which have high incidence of delinquency and status referrals.

Review data to determine specific risk factors, including mental health and substance abuse, which contribute to delinquency in targeted areas and populations.

Select for funding only grantees who implement model programs which have demonstrated

success reducing selected risk factors in selected target populations.

Strengthen and expand delinquency prevention programs in rural communities by providing technical assistance unique to the needs and challenges experienced in rural communities (i.e. transportation, staffing, and utilization)

Partner with local schools, other state agencies and non-profit organizations, to establish neighborhood/community evidence-based resources aimed at strengthening the family system.

Monitor rigorously for program model fidelity

Review outcomes data and continue to fund only programs which demonstrate progress.

Indian Tribe Programs /Native Youth Impacted by the Juvenile Justice System

Activities and Services:

Train JJ workers in each of the seven state districts to be Liaisons to the Native Nations in their district.

Train liaisons from each Native Nation, who wish to participate, as Native Nation Liaisons to the juvenile justice system.

Establish and strengthen a Native American Juvenile Justice Task Force encompassing all Native Tribes to review current policies, procedures and practices to determine any unintentional bias which may contribute to Native youth contact with the juvenile justice system.

Fund prevention programs and services in collaboration with Native Nations, to reduce Native American youth contact with the Juvenile Justice System.

Divert Native youth to culturally appropriate services available through Native providers.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Planning and Administration

Activities and Services:

Work closely with the Governor's Office to insure that appointments to the SAG bring the expertise

and insight needed to provide sound advice and funding decisions related to juvenile justice.

Inform state and local agencies of the availability of technical assistance. Request or support the requests for technical assistance to OJJDP for other state and local agencies.

Staff will attend all training designated as "critical" by OJJDP.

Develop and implement a cohesive comprehensive plan.

Complete all required federal reports.

Increase knowledge and practical application of proven programs and effective policies through staff attendance at OJJDP trainings and conferences, as well as those of the Coalition for Juvenile Justice.

State Advisory Group Allocation

Activities and Services:

Participate in development and review of the State's JJDP juvenile justice plan.

Submit to the Governor and legislature recommendations with respect to matters related to the committee's function, including state compliance with the requirements of the mandates.

Develop and utilize a set of specific, objective criteria for determining allocation of JJDP funds, as provided by the JJDP Act.

Recommend annual priorities for the improvement of juvenile justice and delinquency prevention throughout the state.

Provide advice in the establishment of guidelines, procedures, rules, and regulations to be employed in the assessment and evaluation of applicants for grants.

Ensure SAG members attend meetings as required for planning and funding purposes.

Hold committee meetings to address particular issues the SAG has prioritized.

Support travel costs of members to attend meetings and training conferences to increase knowledge

of model programs and effective policies.

State Funded Program Areas

Gender Specific Services: Analysis of Oklahoma's Juvenile Crime Problems demonstrates female juvenile offenders account for only a small percentage of statewide juvenile crime. This fact is disconcerting when you consider that the state of Oklahoma incarcerates more adult females than any other state. Research is continuing to determine the factors contributing to this discrepancy.

The State of Oklahoma provides individualized treatment for all juveniles on probation or in custody. Female offenders are recognized as particularly challenging. Female offenders are provided services in an equitable manner with male offenders. Yet their disparate needs are taken into consideration when addressing treatment options. Offenders are given an YLSI assessment of risks and needs and case plans are developed for each based upon their risk levels, needs and strengths. Oklahoma requires gender specific services be provided by treatment providers in the community setting and out of home placement providers. These services include, but are not limited to; individual, group and family counseling, substance abuse treatment and trauma focused treatment. Oklahoma detention operators provide gender specific services to female offenders during their temporary stays in detention facilities. Female offenders who are placed on probation and remain in their homes receive these services from community treatment providers. Oklahoma does not co-mingle genders in out of home treatment programs. Traditional foster care, therapeutic foster care and group home settings are out of home placement options for female juvenile offenders, contracted for by the State of Oklahoma. These contractors are aware of and mandated to address the treatment needs which are specific to female juvenile offenders. Oklahoma operates one secure institution for the placement and treatment of violent female offenders. This program

uses the Girls Circle treatment modality, which is a model program for gender specific services. Additionally, Trauma-Informed Treatment and Motivational Interviewing training is provided to all staff and is the basis for all treatment interactions with juvenile offenders throughout the system, but is of particular importance in the treatment of female offenders who, research has shown, are highly likely to have experienced significant trauma prior to contact with the juvenile justice system.

Rural Area Services: Oklahoma is predominately a rural state and our state wide juvenile justice system is set up to deliver prevention and treatment services to accommodate this geographic reality. Each county has a local OJA office, which is mandated by state law to provide intake, probation and parole services countywide. These offices also provide pre-court intervention services such as diversion, deferred filing and informal adjustments (deferred prosecution agreements). Each county is served by one of the 39 Youth Service Agencies, which are mandated by state law to provide outreach, prevention early intervention and first time offender services to local juveniles and their families. OJA also uses state funds to support Community Accountability Boards to administer graduated sanctions programs in rural communities. These programs divert low-level offenders from the juvenile justice system and provide needed accountability and access to local treatment resources.

Mental Health Services: The State of Oklahoma collaborates with the Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse, and the 39 accredited Youth Service Agencies, to provide for the mental health treatment services for at-risk juveniles. Juveniles coming into the system are screened for treatment and service needs via the YLS/CMI 2.0 and MAYSI-2. Qualified mental health professionals (QMHP) are used to provide treatment to those youth and families demonstrating a need for mental health services. These services include individual, family and

group counseling. Juveniles exhibiting serious mental health issues are gate-kept by a contracted statewide system of QMHP's and assessed regarding their level care and treatment needs. Oklahoma has a continuum of mental health services including in-patient acute care for juveniles at risk of harming self or others. Residential treatment centers and therapeutic foster care treatment settings are available for juveniles meeting the criteria for these levels of care. A Juvenile Court must determine a juvenile to be a Child in Need of Mental Health services and court hearings are mandated by law to be held regularly to appraise the court of the juveniles' treatment progress and to demonstrate continued need for services and placement in a treatment setting.

To obtain input on activities and services, SAG members and staff at the designated state agency, including JJDP staff; maintain ongoing relationships with stakeholders representing Units of Local Government. Each new appointment to the SAG was strategically identified to strengthen the need for ongoing input from stakeholders at each decision point. Funding opportunities to implement evidence based delinquency prevention programs with federal and state dollars have been and will continue to be made available to units of local government, state agencies, Native tribes, and private non-profit agencies.

OJA has contracted, as required by Oklahoma state law with a state agency, the Oklahoma Office of Management and Enterprise Services (OMES). This agency is charged with providing data services, research and budgeting programs for Oklahoma State agencies. Data sharing agreements are in place between state level agencies within the juvenile justice system. The juvenile code for Oklahoma lists the following agencies as part of the juvenile justice system: “ the courts, the District Attorney's Council and offices of the district attorneys, state and local law enforcement agencies, juvenile bureaus, the Department of Human Services, the Department of Juvenile Justice of the Office of Juvenile Affairs, the Oklahoma Commission on Children and Youth, the

Department of Corrections, the Criminal Justice Resource Center, any other state agency responsible for the care, custody or supervision of youth alleged or adjudicated to be delinquent, and educational, treatment or residential services, local school districts and area vocational-technical schools and other public or private agencies not otherwise specifically included in subparagraph of the paragraph, compromising the children and youth service system.”

In 2017, a multi-agency data sharing agreement (Appendix XX) was finalized and signed by the following agencies: Oklahoma State Department of Health, Oklahoma Department of Human Services, Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services, Oklahoma Department of Corrections, Oklahoma Office of Juvenile Affairs, Oklahoma Health Care Authority, Oklahoma Commission on Children and Youth, Department of Rehabilitation Services, and the Oklahoma State Department of Education. This agreement removed the majority of the barriers to access cross-systems data. Current leadership in each agency is working to remove remaining barriers by developing procedures and strengthening staff capacity (time and resources) to gather the data and provide to requesting agencies in a timely manner. Requests are initiated with a universal form. However, procedures and guidelines need to be developed to improve efficiency in sharing the data.

D. Formula Grants Program Staff

All personnel are a blend of federal and state funding

J Specialist/Programs Administrator/RED Coordinator- 100% JJDP

Laura Broyles - Designs the plan for application, distribution and administration of federal JJDP funds for juvenile delinquency to communities on an annual basis.

Train juvenile justice system stakeholders on the four core requirements and the impact of violations to the state, community, youth and family.

Collaborate with system stakeholders statewide and locally to respond to current crime trends as indicated from the data.

Provides technical assistance to localities and sub-contractors in person, by phone, and/or email.

Provides technical and administrative support to the State Advisory Group on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (SAG).

Prepares correspondence, reports, and budgets on the JJDP programs.

Provides CASP training for communities. Assists in recruiting key stakeholders for local community DMC reduction boards. Provides guidance and technical assistance to ensure effective operation of community DMC reduction efforts.

Conducts on-site reviews of sub-grantees' records, juvenile files and other documentation to ensure compliance with federal grant guidelines and provides written report to the SAG.

Presents relevant problems to the SAG for discussion, as well as prepares for and assists in SAG activities.

Jail Compliance Monitor/Formula Grant Monitor-100% JJDP

David McCullough 80% - Conducts on-site inspection of adult jails, lockups and any other juvenile holding facilities. Inspections include: on-site visual inspection of the facility; review of jail logs and other documentation pertaining to incarcerated juveniles. Conducts interviews of staff and inmates to ensure compliance with the four core requirements of the JJDP act. (Completed within designated time frame). Train juvenile justice system stakeholders on the core requirements, treatment alternatives, and trauma focused treatment and care.

Conducts on-site reviews of sub-grantees' records, juvenile files and other documentation to ensure compliance with federal grant guidelines and provides written report to the SAG.

Provides technical assistance to sub-grantees in person, by phone, and/or email.

Monitor sub-grantee progress on outcomes quarterly. Submit mandatory performance measures to OJJDP annually.

Provides administrative support to the Program Administrator regarding management and oversight of the JJDP program. Presents relevant problems to the SAG for discussion, as well as prepares for and assists in SAG activities.

Amanda McClain 20%-Conducts on-site inspection of adult jails, lockups and any other juvenile holding facilities as needed. Inspections include on-site visual inspection of the facility; review of jail logs and other documentation pertaining to incarcerated juveniles. Conducts interviews of staff and inmates to ensure compliance with the four core requirements of the JJDP (completed within designated time frame). Provides administrative support to the Program Administrator regarding management and oversight of the JJDP Program.

Accountant-30% JJDP Program

Kim Gray- Directs and maintains all federal fiscal records including preparation of OJJDP unit budgets. Figures are properly verified for accuracy and documents prepared in a timely manner consistent with requirements of federal regulations.

Prepares, researches and provides accurate figures on federal reports and submits to OJJDP on required basis.

Reviews and applies accounting principles to claims received by unit, prepares for submission to Program Administrator for approval. Audits sub-contracts' budgets.

4. Plans for Compliance and Monitoring

Plans for compliance with the four CORE Mandates of the JJDP Act have been and will continue to be submitted in format, as instructed, by required deadline. Oklahoma is currently in compliance

with all Core mandates.

5. Additional Requirements-Appendix I

6. Performance Measures

The requirement for submission of performance data is clearly understood by Oklahoma. All applicants are instructed regarding this requirement at pre-bid trainings. OJA is currently in the process of strengthening internal controls to include performance reporting. Specific mandatory baseline and performance indicators are included in the contract for successful sub-grantee awards. Each sub-grantee receives an initial technical assistance visit within 60 days of their award. They are questioned regarding baseline data sources and ongoing data collection plans at that time. Data submission is included as a portion of quarterly reports submitted by sub-grantees. Payment of funds to sub-grantees who do not submit required data is suspended until they provide this information. Should they continue to be non-compliant; the contract will be cancelled for cause.